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PATENTS

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Ulrich JORDIS et al.

Box PCT

Serial No. (unknown) (PCT/AT01/00082)

Application Branch

.

Filed herewith

DERIVATIVES AND ANALOGS OF GALANTHAMINE

#### PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to the first Official Action and calculation of the filing fee, please amend the above-identified application as follows:

### IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 5-7, 9-11, 13-15, 17-19, 22, 24-26, and 28-32 have been amended as follows:

- --5. Compound according to claim 1, in which substituent  $R_6$  means a triethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsilyl or dimethylphenylsilyl.--
- --6. Compound according to claim 1, in which substituent  $R_6$  means tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, (2-methoxypropyl), ethoxyethyl, phenoxymethyl or (1-phenoxyethyl).--
- --7. Compound according to claim 1, in which  $R_4$  is hydrogen, and  $R_5$  is OH, CN,  $CO_2$ -alkyl,  $CONR_aR_b$ , in which  $R_a$  is hydrogen, a low  $(C_1-C_6)$ , optionally branched, cyclic, substi-

tuted alkyl group, and  $R_b$  is hydrogen, a low  $(C_1-C_6)$ , optionally branched or substituted alkyl group, or  $R_a+R_b$  together are  $-(CH_2)_n-$ , in which n means 2 to 6, or

- $-(CH_2)_nE(CH_2)_n-$ , in which E is the same as NH, N-alkyl, O, or S, and n is 0 to 5, aryl (phenyl or naphthyl), or a 6-heterocycle.--
- --9. Compound according to claim 1, in which  $R_5$  has a meaning other than hydrogen, and  $R_4$  is OH.
- 10. Compound according to claim 1, in which  $\underline{R_4}$  and  $\underline{R_5}$  together are carbonyl (=0), hydrazone (=N-NH-R<sub>9</sub>, =N-NR<sub>9</sub>R<sub>10</sub>) or oxime (=N-OR<sub>10</sub>), in which R<sub>9</sub> is hydrogen, a low (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>), optionally branched or cyclic, optionally substituted (Ar)alkyl- or (Ar)alkylcarbonyl-, (Ar)alkylcarbonyloxy group or a sulfonic acid group, such as tosyl or mesyl, and R<sub>10</sub> is hydrogen, a low (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>), optionally branched or cyclic, optionally substituted (Ar)alkyl- or (Ar)alkylcarbonyl group, a sulfonic acid group, such as a tosyl group or mesyl group.--
- --11. Compound according to claim 1, in which  $\underline{R_4}$  and  $\underline{R_5}$  together are substituents of the type

in which  $Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$  are the same or different and mean O, S, NH or N-R<sub>9</sub> (free valences are in any case hydrogen), in which R<sub>9</sub> is hydrogen, a low  $(C_1-C_6)$ , optionally branched or cyclic, optionally substituted (Ar)alkyl- or (Ar)alkylcarbonyl-,

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(Ar)alkylcarbonyloxy group or a sulfonic acid group, such as tosyl or mesyl.--

--13. Compound according to claim 1, in which  $\underline{G_1}$  and  $\underline{G_2}$  together or separately mean:

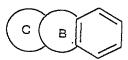
 $-C(R_{11}\ R_{12})$ -, in which  $R_{11}$  and  $R_{12}$  mean hydrogen, OH, a low, optionally branched or cyclic, optionally substituted (Ar)alkyl, aryl, (Ar)alkyloxy or aryloxy group or together an alkylspiro group ( $C_3$ - $C_7$  spiro ring).--

 $\mbox{--14.}$  Compound according to claim 1, in which  $\mbox{G}_1$  and  $\mbox{G}_2$  together mean

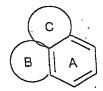
$$- \operatorname{CH}_{\operatorname{CH}}^{\operatorname{CH}_2)_{\mathfrak{m}}}$$

in which m is 1 to 7.--

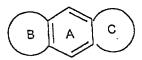
--15. Compound according to claim 1, in which tricyclic substituent Tr is a condensed benzene ring of general formula



or



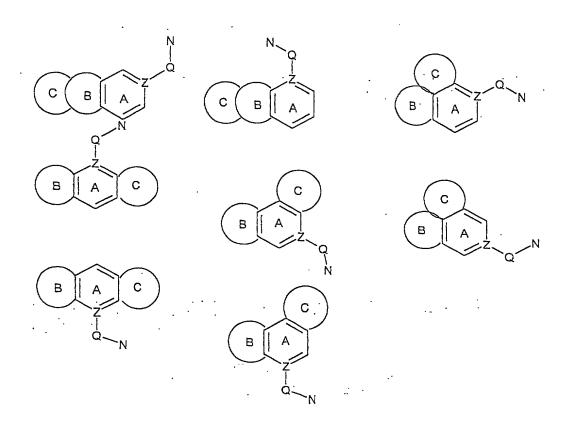
or



- --17. Compound according to claim 15, in which one of rings B and C is an optionally substituted heterocyclic ring and the other is a substituted ring that can contain one or more heteroatoms in the ring.--
- --18. Compound according to claim 15, in which the benzene ring is substituted in at least one place, whereby these substituents are halogens, such as fluorine and chlorine, halo- $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl groups, such as trifluoromethyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl groups, such as methyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkoxy groups, such as methoxy, and the hydroxy group, especially a halogen, such as fluorine.--
- --19. Compound according to claim 15, in which the optionally substituted heterocyclic ring B or C is a 4- to 14-membered ring, preferably a 5- to 7-membered ring, especially a 5- to 7-membered, nonaromatic ring, which contains one or two identical or different heteroatoms.--

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--24. Compound according to claim 1, in which tricyclic substituent Tr is a group from one of the formulas that is presented below



--25. Compound according to claim 1, in which tricyclic substituent Tr is a group from one of the formulas that is presented below

--26. Compound according to claim 1, in which Tr is a cyclic or bicyclic hydrocarbon.--

- --28. Compound according to claim 1, in which substituent Tr is substituted at least in one place with  $R_1$ , and  $R_1$  has the meanings indicated in claim 1.--
- --29. Compound according to claim 1, in which substituent W is nitrogen and/or substituent  $G_1$  is  $-(CH_2)_x$ -, in which x is equal to 1 or 2 and  $G_2$  means  $-(CH_2)_y$ -, in which y is equal to 0 to 2, provided that x + y together mean at least 2 and at most 4.--
- --30. Compound according to claim 1, in which substituents  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  together or separately have the meaning of  $-CR_{11}R_{12}$ -, in which  $R_{11}$  and  $R_{12}$  mean hydrogen, hydroxy, a low, optionally branched or cyclic, optionally substituted (Ar)alkyl, aryl, (Ar)alkoxy or aryloxy group.--
- --31. Compound according to claim 1, in which  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  together are an alkylspiro group  $(C_3-C_7$  spiro ring).--
- --32. Process for the production of the compounds of claim 1, characterized in that the combinatory or parallel-synthesis technology is used, whereby the basic molecule is immobilized by a functional group (linker) in a solid phase, which implements the synthesis of the target compound and then -- this target compound is separated from the solid phase.--

## REMARKS

The above changes in the claims merely place this national stage application in the same condition as it was during Chapter I of the international stage, with the multiple dependencies being removed.

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Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE."

Respectfully submitted,

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November 30, 2001

or against

### VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

Claims 5-7, 9-11, 13-15, 17-19, 22, 24-26, and 28-32 have been amended as follows:

- --5. Compound according to one of claims laim 1 to  $\pm$ , in which substituent  $R_6$  means a triethylsilyl, trimethylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsilyl or dimethylphenylsilyl.--
- --6. Compound according to one of claims laim 1 to  $\pm$ , in which substituent R<sub>6</sub> means tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, (2-methoxypropyl), ethoxyethyl, phenoxymethyl or (1-phenoxyethyl).--
- --7. Compound according to one of claims and 1-to4, in which  $R_4$  is hydrogen, and  $R_5$  is OH, CN,  $CO_2$ -alkyl,  $CONR_aR_b$ , in which  $R_a$  is hydrogen, a low  $(C_1-C_6)$ , optionally branched, cyclic, substituted alkyl group, and  $R_b$  is hydrogen, a low  $(C_1-C_6)$ , optionally branched or substituted alkyl group, or  $R_a+R_b$  together are  $-(CH_2)_n-$ , in which n means 2 to 6, or  $-(CH_2)_nE(CH_2)_n-$ , in which E is the same as NH, N-alkyl, O, or S, and n is 0 to 5, aryl (phenyl or naphthyl), or a 6-heterocycle.--
- --9. Compound according to one of claims laim 1 to  $\theta$ , in which  $R_5$  has a meaning other than hydrogen, and  $R_4$  is OH.
- 10. Compound according to one of claims laim 1 to 9, in which  $R_4$  and  $R_5$  together are carbonyl (=0), hydrazone (=N-NH-R<sub>9</sub>, =N-NR<sub>9</sub>R<sub>10</sub>) or oxime (=N-OR<sub>10</sub>), in which R<sub>9</sub> is hydrogen, a low (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>), optionally branched or cyclic, optionally substituted (Ar)alkyl- or (Ar)alkylcarbonyl-, (Ar)alkylcarbonyloxy group or a sulfonic

acid group, such as tosyl or mesyl, and  $R_{10}$  is hydrogen, a low  $(C_1-C_6)$ , optionally branched or cyclic, optionally substituted (Ar) alkyl- or (Ar) alkylcarbonyl group, a sulfonic acid group, such as a tosyl group or mesyl group.--

--11. Compound according to one of claims claim 1 to 4, in which

 $R_4$  and  $R_5$  together are substituents of the type

$$N_{1}$$
  $Y_{2}$   $N_{1}$   $Y_{2}$   $N_{2}$   $N_{3}$   $N_{4}$   $N_{5}$   $N_{5}$   $N_{6}$   $N_{7}$   $N_{7$ 

in which  $Y_1$ ,  $Y_2$  are the same or different and mean O, S, NH or  $N-R_9$  (free valences are in any case hydrogen), in which  $R_9$  has the meanings that are mentioned in claim 10 is hydrogen, a low  $(C_1-C_6)$ , optionally branched or cyclic, optionally substituted (Ar)alkyl- or (Ar)alkylcarbonyl-, (Ar)alkylcarbonyloxy group or a sulfonic acid group, such as tosyl or mesyl.--

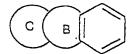
--13. Compound according to one of claims laim 1 to 12, in which  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  together or separately mean:

 $-C(R_{11}\ R_{12})$  -, in which  $R_{11}$  and  $R_{12}$  mean hydrogen, OH, a low, optionally branched or cyclic, optionally substituted (Ar)alkyl, aryl, (Ar)alkyloxy or aryloxy group or together an alkylspiro group ( $C_3$ - $C_7$  spiro ring).--

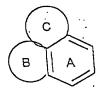
--14. Compound according to one of claims 1 to 13, in which  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  together mean

in which m is 1 to 7.--

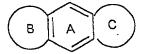
--15. Compound according to one of claimsclaim 1-to
14, in which tricyclic substituent Tr is a condensed benzene
ring of general formula



or



or

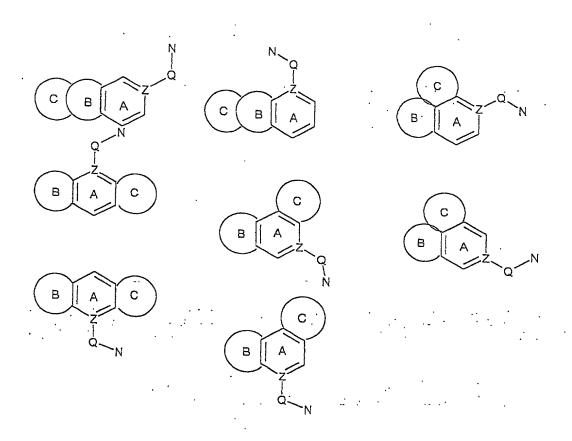


- --17. Compound according to claim 15 or 16, in which one of rings B and C is an optionally substituted heterocyclic ring and the other is a substituted ring that can contain one or more heteroatoms in the ring.--
- --18. Compound according to one of claims faim 15 to 17, in which the benzene ring is substituted in at least

one place, whereby these substituents are halogens, such as fluorine and chlorine, halo- $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl groups, such as trifluoromethyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkyl groups, such as methyl,  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkoxy groups, such as methoxy, and the hydroxy group, especially a halogen, such as fluorine.--

- --19. Compound according to one of claims and 15 to 18, in which the optionally substituted heterocyclic ring B or C is a 4- to 14-membered ring, preferably a 5- to 7-membered ring, especially a 5- to 7-membered, nonaromatic ring, which contains one or two identical or different heteroatoms.--
- --22. Compound according to one of claimsclaim 15 to 21, in which the 5- to 8-membered ring B or C is a 5- to 8-membered heterocyclic or alicyclic ring, or a carbon ring that is substituted at least in one place.--

--24. Compound according to one of claims Taim 1 to 23, in which tricyclic substituent Tr is a group from one of the formulas that is presented below



--25. Compound according to one of claims laim 1 to 23, in which tricyclic substituent Tr is a group from one of the formulas that is presented below

--26. Compound according to one of claims laim 1 to 25, in which Tr is a cyclic or bicyclic hydrocarbon.--

- --28. Compound according to one of claims laim 1 to 27, in which substituent Tr is substituted at least in one place with  $R_1$ , and  $R_1$  has the meanings indicated in claim 1.--
- --29. Compound according to one of claims laim 1-to 28, in which substituent W is nitrogen and/or substituent  $G_1$  is  $-(CH_2)_x$ -, in which x is equal to 1 or 2 and  $G_2$  means  $-(CH_2)_y$ -, in which y is equal to 0 to 2, provided that x + y together mean at least 2 and at most 4.--
- --30. Compound according to one of claims laim 1-to 29, in which substituents  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  together or separately have the meaning of  $-CR_{11}R_{12}$ -, in which  $R_{11}$  and  $R_{12}$  mean hydrogen, hydroxy, a low, optionally branched or cyclic, optionally substituted (Ar)alkyl, aryl, (Ar)alkoxy or aryloxy group.--
- --31. Compound according to one of claims laim 1-to 30, in which  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  together are an alkylspiro group  $(C_3-C_7)$  spiro ring).--
- --32. Process for the production of the compounds of claimsclaim 1 to 31, characterized in that the combinatory or parallel-synthesis technology is used, whereby the basic molecule is immobilized by a functional group (linker) in a solid phase, which implements the synthesis of the target compound and then this target compound is separated from the solid phase.--